the extent possible and whenever it was required it had been provided.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had an occasion to visit the Indira Gandhi International Airport only three days back. If you go to the first floor, to the Air India offices, the stairs are so bad...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are in the same company as Mr. Ramachandra Rao.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: No, Sir. What I want to say is, the stairs going up to the Air India offices are so bad as if they were constructed 20 years back.

Secondly, beyond 4½ to 5 kms there is no sign that the Indira Gandhi Airport is on this side or on that side. Will the hon. Minister kindly look into this aspect?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Signs are there but I will check up and if more signs are required they will be provided. I myself agreed that the quality of the work was so bad, not good, and we are trying to improve wherever it is possible to do so.

Action on the recommendation of the National Commission on Teachers

*182. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:†
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question 359 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th March, 1986 and state what action Government have taken so far regarding each recommendation of the two National Commissions on Teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): The recommendations of the National Commissions on Teacher-I & II are being examined by an Empowered Committee constituted for the purpose.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, अध्यापकों की स्थिति और उनके वेतनमानों पर विचार करने के लिए अब तक दो राष्ट्रीय आयोग बने हैं, एक कोठारी कमीशन जो 1966 में बना था और दूसरा चट्टोपाध्याय कमीशन । दोनों कमीशनों ने यह सिफारिश की है कि अध्यापकों के लिए एक सिंगल कम्पोजिट रनिंग स्केल होना चाहिए । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने वर्षों के बाद भी इन सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गयी है ? क्या मानव संसाधनों के विकास में अध्यापकों का विकास नहीं आता ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : सभापति महोदय, एक इम्पावर्ड कमेटी गठित की गयी है और वह इक्कजामिन कर रही है, जो शिक्षकों का आयोग है उनके प्रतिवेदन पर ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया । जो पहले जवाब था उसी को दोहराना अगर उत्तर देना है... ।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : वह भी उत्तर है मैं भी थोडा और उसमें जोड़ देता हूं । मानव संसाधन के विकास में अध्यापकों का विकास भी है । मानव संसाधन के विकास में अध्यापकों को ही बहुत कुछ काम करना है । हमारी नयी नीति में हमने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि उनकी क्या भूमिका होनी चाहिए और यह रनिंग स्केल का जो अभी आप जिक्र कर रहे थे उसके सिलसिले में भी हमारी नीति में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि इस दिशा में प्रयास किये जायेंगे । चूंकि यह केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि राज्य सरकारों से भी सलाह-मश्विरा करना पड़ेगा तो इस सिलसिले में यह जो इम्पावर्ड कमेटी बनी है वह सबसे मश्विरा करेगी और हमारी यह राय है,

हमारा यह निर्णय है कि उस दिशा में हम प्रयास करेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक दोनों कमीशनों की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित नहीं की गयी है । क्या यह भी सच है कि चट्टोपाध्याय कमीशन की रिपोर्ट फोर्थ पे कमीशन को नहीं भेजी गयी है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप फोर्थ पे कमीशन अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों पर विचार नहीं कर सका । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि वह रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करने में सरकार के सामने कौन सी कठिनाई है और मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायें कि फोर्थ कमीशन पे को चट्टोपाध्याय कमीशन की रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं भेजी गयी ?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित करने में कोई विशेष कठिनाई तो नहीं है लेकिन जहां तक वेतनमानों का संबंध है केवल यह केन्द्र सरकार का नहीं है मैंने अभी कहा कि राज्य सरकारों से सलाह मश्विरा करना पड़ेगा । हम पहले प्रकाशित करें फिर राज्य सरकारों से पूछें कि आपकी क्या राय है, यह कुछ ठीक रहेगा 19 यह अनुचित रहेगा । हम साल भर अपनी नीति बनाने में लगे रहे, और नीति में कई बातें ऐसी आ गयी है जो इस कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहीं हैं, उनका आप उसमें प्रतिबिम्ब देखिएगा । लेकिन कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो केवल अध्यापकों से संबंधित हैं, तो उनके बारे में यह कमेटी बनी है, अधिकृत कमेटी, यह राज्य सरकारों से सलाह मश्विरा करेगी । मैं समझता हू कि जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा वह अपना प्रतिवेदन दे देगी ।

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, I am aware that whenever Government of India takes a decision in respect of pay scales, it has an impact on the State Governments. But the fact that it has an impact is never used as a reason for not taking decisions. After all we take decisions in respect of Central Pay Commission also. So I am sorry that this reply which has been given is not going to satisfy the teachers—certainly not in the country and more particularly the teachers in the Union Territory of Delhi or in all such Union Territories where the Central Government has to take a decision.

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that so far as Delhi pay scales are concerned, these were drawn up in 1959 and on a basis of parity with Railway and Defence school teachers where they had extra facilities in respect of rations or travel facilities. Those things were not taken into consideration as a result of which Delhi teachers have been in a very bad situation for a long time.

Also I would like to know whether the National Commission on Teachers has specifically pointed out that "our school teachers do not enjoy high social status. Every Commission before and after Independence has bemoaned this fact. The University Education Commission regretted that school teaching is a much denigrated profession, while Mudaliar and his team expressed their dissatisfaction in no unclear terms that the status given to the school teachers in the country was unsatisfactory and so also his salary and other conditions of service." I quoted this only because you have just mentioned about the new Education policy. In the new Education Policy, if the role of the teacher is to be pivotal, can the Government assure this House that alongwith the implementation of the new Education Policy, the recommendations made by the National Commission on Teachers, which have now been referred to the Empowered Committee, will also be implemented in respect of their pay scales, and particularly of Delhi teachers?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: So far as Delhi teachers are concerned, they are a part of the Central Government; so that is a different matter altogether, it will be along with

others. I have only to say that we were engaged in drawing up a policy. Now it would have been very improper if, while an Education Policy in its entirety is being considered, we take up only one part of it which is concerned with teachers and rush to take a decision on that. That is why it was not considered. Now that the policy has been brought out, it has been approved by Parliament, the action programme based on the policy is going to come before Parliament in this very Session and immediately that is out of the way the Empowered Committee will proceed to consider all the recommendations—of NCT I and NCT II and come up with its suggestions and then decisions will be taken.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Sir. the first report of the National Commission on Teachers has 21 recommendations, the second report contains 14 recommendations. A huge amount is required for the implementation of these recommendations, because at least 25 per cent of the teachers in colleges should have cubical locker for which Rs. 150 crores should be provided; similarly at least 25 per cent of the teachers should be provided housing facilities of the fundamental kind and a revolving fund of Rs. 250 crores should be set up for giving loans to institutions at the lowest rate of interest. Like this there are so many recommendations and a huge financial commitment is needed to meet the expenditure for the implementation of these recommendations. I would like to know whether the Centre is going to give full grant to the States or a matching grant to the States. What is the formula which is going to be adopted by the Centre?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir. it is a little premature for me to make any commitment on what we are going to do after this Empowered Committee looks into the recommendations and comes up with its own recommendations. We will have to wait a little before decisions are taken.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Sir, it does seem to be very laudable that the Minister for Human Resources says that he will not act piecemeal. If that is the view about all other legislations, then most of the legislations will have to be postponed. Sir, I have checked the report of the fourth Pay Commission. The problem is that the old relativities between teachers and all the other employees continue. The problem is not only of running scales. The Government have to take a view: How would those at the top in the Universities or Heads of Departments compare with the Secretaries in the various departments? That is No. 1. No. 2: It is expressed in the educational circles that at the base level, primary teaching and secondary teaching are, in a sense, more crucial than the University or college level of teaching. If you have to impart quality education at the primary and secondary levels, you have to attract people who are really talented and highly gifted. If that be so, then the entire series of pay scales in the educational field have to be lifted much higher up, that is, the relativities have to be changed That is thoroughly absent even in the Fourth Pay Commission Report which is a repetition of the Third Pay Commission's. Will the Government therefore, without waiting for other things, indicate it, as he has indicated in the discussion on the Challenge of Education through the Draft Policy to the final Policy? The Prime Minister has agreed and recommended to the Planning Commission that six per cent should be allocated for education. So nothing need detain him to suggest immediately to the Government which is considering the pay scales as recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission, that immediate boost should be given to this. Would he consider this proposal?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, with regard to University and college teachers another Committee has been appointed by the UGC and that Committee—the Mehrotra Committee—has also submitted its report. That is also under consideration. With regard to NCT-1 and NCT-2 I would like to say that it is only a question of a few weeks before we are able to come to final conclusions because the Empowered Committee would go into all these things. We are entirely in agreement with the sense of the House that the teachers should be given the status that they deserve. This has come out loud and clear in the new policy. Therefore, there should be no difficulty. To what extent we can go, what exactly would be the pay scales, that would depend on the report of this Empowered Committee which, as I have assured the House, will go into it at a very early date.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इम्पावर्ड कमेटी है वह कब तक अपना निर्णय देगी. इसके लिए क्या आपने कोई समय निर्धारित किया है और इसके बारे में सरकार अपना अंतिम निर्णय कब तक लेगी ?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : इम्पवार्ड कमेटी के बनने के बाद कुछ तो उसके पास मैटीरियल आ गया है और इसी सत्र में ऐक्शन प्रोग्राम पार्लियामेंट के सामने आ जायेगा । इसके तुरन्त बाद इम्पावर्ड कमेटी, जिसके अध्यक्ष हमारे एजूकेशन सैक्रेटरी हैं, इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और मेरी कोशिश है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा हम इस काम को पूरा करवायेंगे और उसके बाद निर्णय लिया जायेगा । यह कहना मुश्किल है कि यह दो दिन में होगा या 10 दिन में होगा । लेकिन यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हम इस ओर लगातार लगे हुए हैं और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा हम इस काम को करायेंगे ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि सरकार कब तक अपना निर्णय देगी ? मैंने यह नहीं पूछा कि दो दिन में दे या 10 दिन में दे अगर यह साल भर के बाद भी दे तो भी यह बताया जाय कि कब तक अंतिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: As soon as possible. Now, Mr. Virendra Verma.

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : बड़ी उदारता से आप एक साल तक देना चाहते हैं लेकिन हम इतना समय लेना नहीं चाहते ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो इम्पावर्ड कमेटी का गठन किया तो वे कृपया यह उत्तर देने का कष्ट करें कि यह इम्पावर्ड कमेटी कब गठित की गई है और इसके टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस क्या हैं और उसके सदस्य कौन हैं ? क्या यह सही है कि जो कमीशन बना था, जिसके आधार पर यह कमेटी गठित हुई है उन्होंने बहुत पहले अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने विलम्ब से इस इम्पावर्ड कमेटी के गठन का क्या कारण है ?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Sir, the empowered committee was constituted in October, 1985. The terms of reference of this empowered committee are: the committee will go through all the recommendations keeping in view the administrative, financial and legislative implications etc. and decide the feasibility for acceptance/implementation. The meetings of the committee would be held in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members.

श्री वीरेंद्र वर्मा : मान्यवर, मेरा प्रश्न मैम्बर्ज के बारे में है और डिले के क्या कारण हैं, इतने दिनों बाद क्यों गठन किया गया ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा शाही : हमारे शिक्षा सचिव इसके अध्यक्ष होंगे और इसके अतिरिक्त 8 और सदस्य होंगे जो शिक्षा विभाग के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न विभागों से लिए जायेंगे । अगर आप डिटेल चाहते हैं तो आपको भेजी जा सकती है और अगर आप अभी चाहते हैं तो अभी भी दी जा सकती है ।

श्री अवधेश प्रसाद यादव : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि टीचर्ज को उचित वेतन और स्टेट्स नहीं मिलने के कारण, जो प्राइमरी स्कूल ग्रामों और शहरों में हैं, चाहे वह म्युनसिपैलिटी के हों, जिला परिषद के हों, इन सभी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई का स्तर इतना नीचे गिर गया है कि सभी जगहों पर निजी पब्लिक स्कूल खुलते जा रहे हैं । क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है ? चाहे ये स्कूल राज्य सरकार के हों, परिषद के हों या नगरपालिकाओं के हों, इन स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की स्थिति इस प्रकार की बनाई जाए, वेतन बढ़ाकर और सामाजिक सुधार करके, कि वहां पर भी पढ़ाई अच्छी होने लगे और इस प्रकार हमारे समाज में जो पब्लिक स्कूल पैसे वालों के लिए बनाए जा रहे हैं, उनसे भी इन स्कूलों की पढ़ाई का स्तर ऊपर उठ सके ?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव: आपको मालूम है कि हमारे देश में जितने स्कूल हैं उन सभी की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम लिया जाने वाला है जिसको हम आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड कहते हैं। अब उसके वर्किंग ग्रुप ने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं वह आपके सामने आयेंगी और सारे स्कूलों की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए कार्यक्रम लिया जायेगा ।

Pollution growth in the country

*183. SHRI GAYA CHAND BHUYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of various family welfare programmes, the population growth rate has remained unchecked;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey to ascertain as to whether there is any particular community in which the growth rate exceeded the average rate;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to provide adequate family welfare and health services to the people of rural areas as lack of these facilities has been found to be one of the reasons for the growth of population in the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) It is not correct to say that the population growth rate in the country has remained unchecked. The growth rate is the difference between the birth and death rates and due to interventions in the field of health by the State the death rate in the country has come down from 27.4 per 1000 in 1951 to 12.5 per 1000 in 1984. This would, if the birth rate had remained constant have resulted in increase in growth rate by 14.9 per 1000 during this period. The Family Planning Programme started in 1951 is estimated to have averted 61 million births upto 1984. In this period the birth rate has come down from 39.9 per 1000 in 1951 to 33.8 per 1000 in 1984. Had it not been due to depression of birth rate through family planning intervention the birth rate would have been higher resulting in higher growth rate. The Family Planning Programme has contributed to checking of the growth rate at 2.1 per cent in 1984. It may also be stated that the growth rate is showing signs of decline as per Sample Registration System estimates from 1982 onwards.